Vol. 12. THE No. 599.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, February, 24, 1798.

To be sold at Public sale.

ON Tuesday the 27th day of February inst. on the premises, about 130 acres of Land lying in Washington county, Strabane township, four miles from Washington, two miles from M'Millan's meeting house, adjoining lands of Thomas Hamilton Esq. and others; the land is of a good quality. about 20 acres cleared. Any person inclining to purchase, may see the land by applying to James Bleakley on the premises.

Likewise, will be exposed to Public Sale on Thursday the first day of March next, a Tract of improved Land, of the first quality lying in Allegheny county, St. Clair township, four miles from Pittsburgh, near M'Dowell's mills, adjoining lands of James Hamilton, John Wilson, & others. Any person desirous of purchasing may see the land by applying to James Linn on the premises—a good title will be given for the whole. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, A. M. on each day; where due attendance and reasonable credit. will be given by

JAMES LAUGHLIN, JOHN STEUART, &
JAMES LINN, SAMUEL POLLOCK, jun.

Proposals for carrying Mails

on the following Route, will be received at this Office until the first day of March next, inclusive.

FROM Pittsburgh by Canonsburgh, Washington, West Liberty, Whelen, and Charlestown in Brooke county, to Marietta, once a week. Receive the mail at Pittsburgh every Friday at 9 A. M. and deliver it at Marietta on Thursday by 9 A. M.

RETURNING.

Receive the mail at Marietta on Saturday by 6 A. M. and deliver it at Pittsburgh the next Thursday by 7 P. M.

The times of arrival and departure may be altered by the Post Master General, he making a compensation for any extra expence occasioned thereby. The contract is to commence on the first of April next, and to continue in force for two years,

CHARLES BURRALL,
A. P. M. G.

General Post Office, Philadelphia
January 25, 1798.

To be sold at Private sale.

THREE several Out Lots of the Reserve of Beaver, advantageously situated on the bank of the Ohio river, No. 47, 48 and 57, containing upwards of 19 acres. Any person desirous to purchase may apply to JOHN SMALL, in the town of Beaver, or to MOSES FORD, on Big Beaver creek who will make the terms known.

February 6, 1798.

THE subscriber, lately from Carlisle, and now living at the north end of Canonsburgh, respectfully informs his neighbours and the public, that he follows weaving

Coverlids, Diaper & Carpets

in a great variety of figures. Particular attention will be paid to the business, by their humble servant.

THOMAS BRICELAND.

February 6, 1798.

Giffin and Thorn,

CABINET MAKERS.

MOST respectfully informs their customers and the public in general, that they carry on the above Business in its various branches, and in the neatest and most fashionable manner, in the shop formerly occupied by Robert Giffin, in Wood street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

They flatter themselves, as they have now on hand a large assortment of imported wood, and of the finest colours, that they will please those who favour them with their custom. Country produce will be taken in payment.

Pittsburgh, February 8, 1798.

Came to the plantation

of the subscriber, living on Grant's Hill, a Black HORSE, about 13 hands high, a natural trotter, appears to be hip shod, has a lump on his off hind foot, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

MARGARET DUNCAN.

February 14, 1798.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, issued out of the Supreme Court, will be exposed to sale, at the house of Joseph R. Postlethwait, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 27th day of this instant, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described lands, north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, seized and taken in execution as the estate of James Wilson, viz.

In Moore's district two hundred and ten tracts, held by warrants, under act of assembly of 3d of April 1792, each tract containing 400 acres, or thereabouts.

In M'Dowell's district, fifty two tracts, held by the like warrants, each containing 400 acres, or thereabouts.

In Nicholson's district, twenty two tracts, each containing 400 acres, or thereabouts, held by like warrants, and

One tract in Benjamin Stokeley's district, held by a like warrant, containing 400 acres or thereabouts.

JAMES SAMPLE, Sheriff.

February 12, 1798.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, issued out of the Supreme Court, will be exposed to public sale on Tuesday the 6th day of March next, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, all the estate of John Nicholson in five hundred and forty five tracts of Donation Lands which he became seized of in right of sundry soldiers named in a schedule to the said writ annexed, containing in the whole one hundred and ten thousand acres or thereabouts, be the same more or less, subject to a claim of the Pennsylvania Population Company to an undivided forty thousand acres thereof. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of the said John Nicholson, by me

JAMES SAMPLE, Sheriff.

February 12, 1798.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be sold by public sale, at the house of Joseph R. Postlethwait, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 6th day of March next, a valuable collection of ENGLISH and GERMAN BOOKS. Seized and taken in execution as the goods and chattels of Richard Murray, by me,

JAMES SAMPLE, Sheriff.

February 12, 1798.

To be Rented,

and possession given the 1st of April.

THE Store at present occupied by Mr. William Woods, on the Diamond, at the corner of Diamond alley; with the store will also be rented a back room and a convenient cellar. The store is in compleat order, having shelves and every convenience necessary. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM COGAN.

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1798.

N. B. The subscriber intends carrying on the Baking business in his house adjoining the above. His endeavours shall not be wanting to give satisfaction to those who may please to employ him.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

January 27.

Mr. Hemphill presented a petition from William West, praying that the untold part of the confiscated estate of William Rankin may be given to his heirs, which was read and referred.

Mr. Hiltzheimer reported in favor of the petition of Mulegan and Hugh Lenox.

Mr. Gurney reported a bill to prevent the unfair practices in packing beef and pork for exportation, &c. which was read and made the order of the day for Saturday next.

Mr. Frailey reported a bill to repeal the act for authorizing the raising of 60,000 dr. by way of lottery to erect a bridge over the river Schuylkill near Reading, and to enable the commissioners to refund the monies which have arisen on the sale of part of the tickets, which was read and made the order of the day for Tuesday week.

Mr. W. Maclay reported a bill of expences for trying the contested election for Lycoming county.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill to enable the governor to incorporate a company for improving the navigation of the river Leheigh, was read.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to authorize the governor to incorporate a company for erecting an artificial road on the road leading to Germantown to the twelve mile stone on the Reading road, Dr. Preston in the chair. After considerable debate the committee rose and the chairman reported the first section as agreed to and the committee asked and obtained leave to sit again on Tuesday.

Adjourned.

January 29.

Mr. Finley presented a petition from a number of the citizens of Franklin county, praying the aid of the legislature in favor of Dickinson College which was read and referred.

Mr. Kelly presented petitions from a number of the citizens of York county, praying that a division of that county may not take place, which was read and referred.

Mr. Eyerly presented a petition signed by a number of the citizens of Northampton county, praying Lizard's creek may be declared a public highway, which was read and referred.

Mr. Wallace presented a petition from sundry citizens of Allegheny county, praying a new county to be laid out to be called Beaver county, and that the seat of Justice may be fixed at Beaver town, which was read and referred.

Mr. Evans reported a specification of charges against Henry Shoemaker, Esq. which were read.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for incorporating a company to improve the navigation of the river Leheigh, were read a second time and agreed to.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to authorize the governor to incorporate a company for erecting an artificial road from the city through Germantown to the twelve mile stone on the Reading road, Mr. Kelley in the chair. After passing through several sections of the bill, the committee rose, and reported progress and asked leave to sit again to morrow.

The clerk of the Senate presented for concurrence a bill to raise county rates and levies, which was read.

Adjourned.

January 30.

Mr. Hoge presented a petition from a number of the citizens of Washington county, praying a new election district and that the place of election may be fixed at Cannonsburgh, which was read and referred.

Mr. Hiltzheimer reported against the petition of John Morris late surgeon in Col. Armand's regiment.

The amendments of the Senate to the Northern Liberty constable bill, were read a second time and agreed to.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to turnpike the Germantown road, Dr. Preston in the chair, the committee rose after a lengthy debate, reported progress and asked leave to sit again, which was granted for to morrow.

Adjourned.

January 31.

Mr. M'Pherson presented a petition from a number of the citizens of York county, praying a division of the county, which was read and referred to a committee already appointed on the same subject.

Mr. Harris presented a petition from a number of the citizens of Mifflin county, praying a division of that county, which was read and referred.

Mr. Hoge reported against the petition for incorporating the town of Washington.

The bill to make compensation to Alexander M'Dowell was read a third time and passed.

The clerk of the Senate returned the bill for the erection of a house for the employment of the poor in the county of Chester, which the Senate had passed with sundry amendments to which they requested the concurrence of the house.

The bill providing for the expence of the trials of the contested elections of Montgomery and Lycoming were read. Considerable debate arose on the legality of making the counties pay the expence of the clerkes. The house finally determined that the counties should pay such expence.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to authorize the Trustees of Lower Dublin academy to raise by way of Lottery the sum of 5,400 dollars, to finish the buildings of said academy, Dr. Preston in the chair, which was agreed to.

Adjourned.

February 1.

Mr. S. Maclay reported a bill to declare Pine Creek a public highway, which was read and made the order of the day for this day week.

Mr. Kenedy laid a resolution on the table, that bills or resolutions which have been made the order of the day past, shall be next in order, which was read and adopted.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to turnpike the Germantown road, Dr. Preston in the chair. The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

February 2.

Mr. Power presented two petitions from a number of the citizens of Huntingdon county, praying the aid of the legislature in favor of Dickinson college, which were read and referred.

Mr. Worrel presented a petition from a number of the citizens of Frankford praying Frankford and Tacony creeks may be declared public highways, which were read and referred to the members from Philadelphia county.

Mr. Watson presented a petition from Joseph Paxton praying the restoration of his estate, which was confiscated during the late revolution, which was read and referred to messrs. Gurney, Smilie, Eyerly, Preston and Foulk.

Mr. Shnyder presented a petition from a number of the citizens of Northumberland county, praying a sum of money may be granted them to improve the road leading from Sunbury to Harrisburg, which was read and referred to the committee on roads and inland navigation.

Mr. W. Maclay made report in favor of the petition of the Trustees of Northumberland academy.

Mr. Gurney reported in favour of the memorial of the Trustees of Dickenson College.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the Germantown Turnpike bill, Dr. Preston in the chair; the bill was agreed to with sundry amendments.

February 3.

Mr. Hiltzheimer, presented a petition from Steiner and Kammerer, praying additional compensation for printing the German minutes, which was read and referred to the committee of accounts.

Mr. Harris presented a petition from a number of the citizens of Mifflin county, praying a sum of money may be granted them for the improvement of the navigation of the Bald eagle and Spring creeks, which was read and referred to the committee on roads and inland navigation.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on a bill supplementary to the "act to prevent exportation of bread and flour not merchantable and for repealing at a certain time all the laws heretofore made for that purpose," Dr. Preston in the chair. After some time the committee rose reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on a supplement to the act entitled, an act for incorporating the society formed for the relief of distressed and decayed pilots, their widows and children, Dr. Preston in the chair, which bill was agreed to.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on a bill for the relief of Jonathan Bayard Smith and Peter Wikoff, Dr. Preston in the chair, the committee rose, and the bill was recommitted.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of David Jones, Dr. Leib in the chair, to which the committee agreed.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on a bill to extend the powers of the Judges of the Supreme court and Common pleas, Dr. Preston in the chair, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted for Tuesday next.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on a bill to repeal the act to regulate fences and encourage the raising Swine, Dr. Leib in the chair, the bill was agreed to.

Adjourned.

February 5.

Dr. Leib presented a petition from the superintendants of Callowhill Market in the Northern Liberties, praying that the Clerk of the market may have power granted him to regulate weights and measures in the aforesaid Township, which was read and referred to messrs. Leib, Eyre, and Worrell.

Mr. Bennet presented a petition from a number of the citizens of Bedford county, praying the aid of the legislature in behalf of Dickinson College which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Evans presented a petition from a number of the citizens of Montgomery county, praying a new election district may be laid out and that the place of holding the election may be fixed at the Trapp, which was read and referred.

Mr. Evans presented a remonstrance from New-Hanover, and other townships remonstrating against removing the place of election to Pottstown, which was read and referred.

Mr. Kennedy presented a petition from a number of the citizens of Cumberland county, praying the aid of the legislature for Dickinson College.

Mr. Bennet presented a petition from a number of the citizens of Bedford and Huntingdon counties, praying that the governor may be authorised to appoint commissioners to run the division line between the two counties, which was read and referred.

Dr. Preston presented a petition from a number of citizens, praying that a law may be passed prohibiting the sale of spiritous liquors by the quart or gallon, unless the venders are recommended by the citizens of the neighbourhood and licensed by the court of Quarter Sessions, which was read and referred.

Mr. Harris reported on the bill authorizing Frederick Leather to raise a dam across Bald Eagle creek, which was read.

Mr. Frailey laid a petition on the table for the appointment of a committee to consider the expediency of making provision for the appointment of a State Treasurer during the recess of the Legislature, in case of death or resignation.

The bill to repeal the act regulating fences and encouraging the raising swine, was read a second time and adopted.

The bill supplementary to the act incorporating the pilots was read a second time and agreed to.

The bill for the relief of David Jones was read a second time and agreed to.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to enable the owners and possessors of the Bristol island meadows in the township of Bristol and county of Bucks to keep the banks, dams, sluices and floodgates in repair, and to raise a fund to defray the expences thereof, Mr. Ball in the chair, which bill was agreed to.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to authorize Archibald M'Guire to erect and maintain a wing dam on Conemaugh river in Westmoreland county, Dr. Leib in the chair, which bill was agreed to.

Adjourned.

February 6.

Mr. Scott presented a petition from a number of the citizens of Lancaster county, praying that a law may be passed to prevent the removal of obstructions by persons not citizens of this state in the river Susquehannah from Columbia to the Maryland line, which was read and referred to the committee of roads and inland navigation.

Mr. S. Maclay presented a remonstrance from a number of the citizens of Northumland county, remonstrating against any measure to prevent the removal of obstructions in the river Susquehannah, which was read and referred to the committee on roads and inland navigation.

Mr. Scott presented a petition from a number of the citizens of Lancanster county praying that a law may be passed authorizing them to erect fish baskets & fish dams on the river Susquehannah, which was read and referred.

Mr. W. Maclay reported a bill to provide for unsatisfied warrants, which was read and made the order of the day for Friday next.

Dr. Leib called for the second reading of the report of the health laws, which was read & adopted & the committee who brought in the report was appointed to bring in a bill that part of the report which related to watering the city was referred to a committee already appointed on the same subject.

The bill for regulating fences, &c. was read a third time and passed.

The bill supplementary to the act for incorporating the pilots was read a third time and passed.

The bill for the relief of David Jones was read a third time, and passed.

The bill to authorize the Trustees of lower Dublin academy, to raise 4,500 dollars by way of lottery was read a second time and agreed to.

The bill to authorize Archibald M'Guire to erect a wing dam on Conemaugh river in Westmoreland county, was read a second time and agreed to.

The amendments by the Senate to the bill for the erection of a house for the employment and support of the poor in the county of Chester, was read a second time & agreed to.

Mr. Bonnet called for the second reading of the resolution for the removal of the seat of Government, which was read and made the order of the day for this day fortnight.

The bill to provide for recording the several roads heretofore laid out and which may hereafter be laid out in the county of Philadelphia, was read and agreed to.

Adjourned.

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SIDNEY;

OR, THE PARENTAL BEGGAR.

IT was in one of those unpleasant evenings, when Winter, with all his gloomy followers, visit the earth, and for a time seem to estrange the heart of man from love of nature that the young Sidney quited the house of a friend; and, through an unfrequented valley, sought his own habitation. The pouring rain, and pelting hail, beat hard on his shoulders; while the boisterous wings of Boreas directed the elementary storm with redoubled rage against the solitary traveller. He had battoned his great-coat around his body; & with a cheerful mind occasioned by a good conscience, proceeded on his journey, while his thoughts turned on the recollection of his situation in life. He considered himself as an orphan; having, like another Telemachus, never remembered his father, or even his mother. His virtues, good character, and industry, had gained him an amiable consort; and, with her, a considerable fortune: he wanted, now, but to know the fate of his parents, for the completion of his bliss, and to make him one of the happiest men in existence. As he was thus absorbed in thought, a cry of—"Remember the distressed!" assailed his ear. His heart, ever open to the pitying cries of the wretched, immediately prompted his eye to survey the object that claimed relief. It was an old man, whose age seemed to border on the verge of sixty and whose body was greatly emaciated, thinly clothed, and open in many parts to the inclemencies of the weather. Misfortune and penury seemed to have beat his frame more than the hand of time had disfigured his countenance, which yet bore the traces of ancient affluence chilled by the icy grasp of poverty. His eyes were hollow, his beard was long, his countenance dejected, and his whole form truly affecting.

The heart of Sidney was ever susceptible of humanity, and his hand had never denied the charitable pittance: but he found, now a greater propensity than ever to relieve the decrepid mendicant. "Who knows," said he, as he crossed the road towards him, "but my father may be reduced to the same ebb of extreme misery?" Then coming up to the beggar—"Here, friend," said he, presenting to him all his silver, "take this, and may heaven send you more in abundance!"—"Thank you, young man," replied the poor old mendicant; "and may heaven's Almighty Ruler prosper and preserve you! I had once a son," continued he, weeping; but, alas!——" He could say no more. His heart was too full; the tears poured down his venerable face, nature throbed with the shock; his breast heaved with the force of his feelings; and he could only by a bow, thank the kindness of the generous youth. "My wife," said he, recovering a little, and pointing to a cluster of oaks, "is yonder! We have lately been delivered from the jaws of an Algerine dungeon and have not a friend in the world!" The feelings of Sidney were now more and more weakened. The tears of pity starting from his eyes, gently rolled down his cheeks, & the firmness of the man was insensible overpowered by the weakness of nature. "May I see your consort?" said he, in a voice stifled with sighs. The beggar could not reply: he looked wishfully, and, taking hold of his arm in one hand, with the other pointed to the spot, where he instantly conducted him.

If the scene was before affecting, it was double so now. A venerable matron was sit on the ground, in vain attempting, with a ragged cloak, to screne her from the storm. Tears poured from her eyes in abundance; while every feature, every limb, trembling with the excessive cold,

"Here, Marie!" said the husband presenting Sidney to her, "is a young man who infinitely claims your most respectful thanks; he has relieved our want, the very moment I requested it.—Forgive me." continued he, turning to Sidney, "if I did not give those unbounded thanks your generosity deserves. It was the first time that ever I asked such a boon, and my feelings at your behaviour were too great to be expressed." The woman also arose: and in a like gentle manner, thanked him for his kindness. The man not leaving our hero time to reply, began as follows to relate the incidents which had reduced them to beggary—"My life," said he, "has been a continual series of melancholy events. My mother died when I was an infant, and left me to the care of an inhuman father, whose riches exceeded his generosity, liberality, and affection for his children. As I was the only son than arrived to manhood, every branch of learning was exhausted to enable my mind to despise my inferiors, and make me believe my fortune put me above the rest of mankind. Foolish man! Literature only served to polish my mind with virtue; & philosophy taught me that the ploughman was equal—morally considered—to the proudest peer. In short, I had so fortified myself in virtue, that I had not long left the university, and had been admitted a partner in my father's business, when I placed my affection on a neighbouring farmer's daughter. She had been initiated in as good morality as myself; and though the walls of an university had never enclosed her, was very intelligent, and strictly virtuous. Her heart, like mine, was soon susseptible of love; and, knowing the temper of my brutal father, I secretly married, and for a long time visited her privately. An amiable boy, at length, crowned our sincere loves. The news soon reached the ears of my father: I was banished his presence: my fortune, at least that was to have been mine, settled on his nephew; and my wife ordered to leave me for ever. Confounded at my father's brutality, not daring to see any of my friends or acquaintances, the very kingdom became hateful, and I avowed my intentions of quitting it immediately. My wife, "sad soother of my cares?" in vain attempted to assuage my grief; and, at length, finding it ineffectual, left her child to her father's care, and sought with me some asylum in a foreign country. But, alas! we had scarcely left England, when we were captured by an Algerine corsair, confined in a deadly dungeon, till the generosity of a British gentleman relieved us, and sent us home.—"But, oh!" cried he, weeping a fresh, "the worst is yet to come. Scarcely had we landed, and enquired for our son, when we found that his protector was dead, and Frederic, my pretty Frederic, an outcast orphan——" "I know where!" cried Sidney, throwing his arms around his neck. "Cease, O my father, the mournful tale! behold, my parents! behold your son, your Frederic Sidney!—— He would have said more; but his excessive joy stopped his utterance; the tears poured down his face, and mingled with those of his parents. In vain do I attempt to sketch the scene; in vain would my feeble powers paint the picture; let those who possess humanity, think what they must feel, on beholding a son, a father, and a mother, after thirty years of tedious absence, meet again! Suffice me for to say, that happiness, content, and plenty, crowned the remaining days of the venerable pair, and blessed the youthful, the filial Sidney.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 24.

FROM WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

ARISTOCRACY!

Plato defines Aristocracy to be "that "wherein neither rich, nor poor, nor nobles "govern; but the best persons of the whole "city."

This is the true and good old definition of Aristocracy. If then Aristocracy is that kind of government in which the supreme power of the state is entrusted to the administration of the best men in the whole community whether rich or poor, and whose necessary and only qualifications are those of wisdom, justice and integrity, can it be a subject of surprize that its very name is so offensive and odious to the jacobins and democrats, who under such a government would necessarily be excluded from all participation in the administration thereof, they being (whether rich or poor) not only the best, but the very worst persons in every nation and under every form of government? It is to be hoped that no honest man after a due consideration of Plato's definition of Aristocracy will be uneasy at being called an Aristocrat: the Democrats, is is true, make use of it and apply it as a term of reproach; but from their reproach is praise, and praise reproach.

JUDGE M'KEAN VINDICATED!

The abuse which has been lavished upon the Chief Justice of this state, and the pointed charges of partiality which have appeared against him in the newspapers from various parts of the Union are subjects of serious moment in the administration of justice in Pennsylvania, which, as I have heard lawyers say, OUGHT NOT ONLY TO BE CHASTE; BUT LIKE CAESAR'S WIFE NOT EVEN SUSPECTED. To render this administration, thus chaste and unsuspected, and to give content and satisfaction to those who are interested in it, the characters of the judges should also be chaste, incorrupt, and without the least suspicion of bias or partiality. To shew that these charges of partiality are not well founded, is the object of this publication. Let us see from what premises the conclusion is drawn that he has acted with partiality, and whether that is a just and fair conclusion from those premises. It is asserted, in the first place, that he knowingly suffered the first and most distinguished men in the United States while holding the highest and most important offices in their government, to be libelled in their official capacity, without limitation and without controul. In the next place, it is asserted, that as soon as certain counter-publications made their appearance exposing and criminating the hostile and corrupt views and conduct of the enemies of our country and government, he stepped forth clothed with all the powers and terrors of the law to punish the authors of those publications. I shall grant that both these assertions are true; but shall contend that the conclusion drawn from them is unjust: & to come immediately to my reasoning upon the subject, I assert, that it would have not only been unnecessary, but improper to have instituted prosecutions against those miscreants who had published libellous matter against those eminent and distinguished men in the administration of the general government; because they were defended by an armour of reputation which no shafts of Calumny could penetrate; they had devoted the best and most valuable part of their lives to the service of their country; they had for a series of years, in the discharge of the duties of their public appointments, been held up to public view and public inspection; their conduct had been examined in the gross and in detail, and their wisdom, their patriotism, their virtue, their honor, their firmness and their integrity had been acknowledged and applauded by their fellow citizens—the public voice had proclaimed them the fathers and saviours of their country; they were considered (as far as human nature is capable) ad unguem perfect; and to have applied the rasp of the law after this burnish of public opinion would certainly have been too ridiculous and even improving upon modern revolution. But I hear the reader exclaim, was it not necessary, by means of legal cognizance, to check the influence of such a pernicious example? I answer, no: the example destroyed its own influence.—When the Lacedemonians one day in every year made all their slaves drunk, we never hear of the magistrates and officers of justice interfering and punishing those slaves for slandering and libelling the citizens or for any other vicious act of which they were then guilty, the more abandoned and beastly they then behaved the better they answered the intention of being made drunk. When they were wallowing in the mud and filth and execrating the virtuous members of the society, the more amiable those members appeared and the more odious the practice of drunkenness. The libelling democrats are the Lacedemonian slaves of this country, every libel they issue is a new proof of the virtue of the person at whom it is aimed, and fixes, an additional disgrace on the odious practice of libelling.

The next position which I am to establish is that it was necessary and proper in the Chief Justice to take cognizance of those libellous publications (if libellous they ought to be called) which were aimed at such as had abused and vilified our government and those in its administration. The prosecutions were instituted or intended to be instituted in favour of or in defence of certain foreign nations & their ministers, and of certain individuals,—citizens or inhabitants of our own government and it will easily be conceded that neither of these classes were invulnerable in their reputation, but required the shield of the law to

over them. As to the firſt, though I am a ſtrong advocate of the propriety of uniformly ſhewing and maintaining a firm, dignified, determined and independent conduct towards foreign nations and their diplomatic agents and repreſentatives, and of avoiding ſuch as would have the appearance or tone of weakneſs and a humiliating ſubmiſſion; yet I am of opinion that there may be occaſions (if it is not ALWAYS proper) where it may be good policy to avoid irritation and offence. If you have a piece of buſineſs which is neceſſary and ſtrongly for your ſafety and intereſt, to tranſact with a rude, unprincipled and illnatured ruffian, will you before it is completed, teize, irritate, and abuſe him? Or if any urgent occaſion ſhould oblige you to go a journey upon a cruſty and ſtubborn horſe (or an aſs) would you think it prudent upon the road to ſpur, whip and goad him, until he ſhould become reſtiff and carry you backward inſtead of forward? certainly you would not. Then, as to the individuals of our own country in whoſe behalf the law was to operate, waving the charitable argument in favour of the poſſibility of their repentance and the fact of their being already almoſt as infamous as they could be made, I think it would have been bad policy, in a national point of view, to have publiſhed to the world an examination of their conduct. Our government being that of the popular kind, and the individuals having under it the important agency of chooſing either mediately or immediately thoſe who are to adminiſter it, its character and conſequence, in the eſtimation of foreign nations, muſt in a great meaſure depend upon that of the individuals. And I am ſure it had already ſuffered enough, in all conſcience, from the precious confeſſion of Randolph, the infamous diplomatic agency of Monroe, the conſpiracy of Blount, and the execrable conduct of their co-adjutors. The ſtain upon our national character was deep. We had paſſed that period in which we might have ventured to expoſe our error. The time was come when it was neceſſary to conceal our crimes. I ſhall not dwell upon this gloomy ſubject, it excites emotions too painfull in the American breaſt; but ſhall come to that point upon which, if I am right in my conjectures, I may ſafely reſt the refutation of the whole of the ſecond charge which has been ſtated—this is that the proſecution was intended IN TERROREM and for the ſole purpoſe of deterring the honeſt and virtuous part of ſociety from falling into democratic vices and the commiſſion of democratic crimes. How ſevere and exemplary muſt have been the puniſhment of any of the Lacedemonian citizens who would have deſcended to join their ſlaves on their drunken holyday and imitated their conduct? I think I have now clearly ſhewn that the concluſion drawn from the proceedings of the Chief Juſtice is unjuſt; but before I diſmiſs the ſubject I muſt take notice of another aſſegation which has been brought forward to ſtrengthen and render probable the charge of partiality, which is that he is friendly diſpoſed to the faction oppoſed to our government; but when we conſider that he has been the object of the Calumny of that faction from one end of the State to the other, & execrated as a deſpot & a tyrant, and even by them burnt in effigy, all proof and argument upon this point is rendered unneceſſary. Who can believe that he would fraternize with his enemies and ſuch enemies as theſe? Nay, it appears impoſſible, and unleſs I ſaw his honor in his velvet ſuit with a cockade tricolor going to a French or Democratic feaſt I would not believe it. Who dares to inſinuate that the name of the Chief Juſtice, like that of the illuſtrious Waſhington (God forgive me) will not be handed down pure and unſpotted to the lateſt poſterity?

Mr. SCULL,

AS I have been informed, that if I would offer myſelf as a candidate for a ſeat in the Congreſs of the United States, I might expect to be reſpectably ſupported at the next general election; and as ſeveral people have been ſo obliging as to ſay, that I deſigned to lay aſide the buſineſs of preaching the Goſpel, in order to prepare for the election, while they were perfectly ignorant of the ſtate of my mind, I have, therefore, thought it my duty, to expreſs my ſentiments on the ſubject, in your paper.

I confeſs, that I have as much vanity, if there was any ſcarcity of that article, as might do half a dozen of people, yet I have not ſo much, as to diſpoſe me to imagine that I am qualified for a ſeat in the Congreſs; but if I poſſeſſed all other qualifications, my political creed, which I now ſubjoin, would be an inſuperable objection, as it proves, that I am neither an ariſtocrat, nor a democrat, according to the ideas now annexed to theſe terms.

I believe that the government of the United States, is not exempted from thoſe imperfections, to which all human inſtitutions and beings, are liable.

I believe that the national executive, and legiſlature, are equally entitled to my confidence, as far as they act conſtitutionally, becauſe they are both my repreſentatives, though choſen in a different manner: but they are both capable of doing wrong, therefore, I ſhall repoſe implicit confidence in neither of them.

I believe that the government of the United States, is the beſt in the world, and I am well pleaſed with the general tone of its adminiſtration.

I believe that the ſycophants of adminiſtration, and the men who oppoſe, or depreciate every meaſure of the executive, are equally dangerous, however patriotic the motives of many of them may be.

I believe that the genuine friends of America, are thoſe men who love the government, and watch over its operations, not with a jaundiced eye, but with a manly jealouſy, and a charitable allowance for diverſity of ſentiment, and human imperfection.

I believe, that if my fellow citizens ſhall condeſcend to quarrel with my creed, I ſhall not quarrel with them, becauſe they have as good a right to think for themſelves as I have.

As the above is my political creed, and as my friends know, that I poſſeſs ſo much independence of mind as to avow my ſentiments, and act agreeably to them, I flatter myſelf, that, if they had it in their power, they would not wiſh to place me in a ſituation where I would undoubtedly expoſe myſelf to the indignation of both parties, as a perſon too untractable to ſerve either. However, although I would think it my honor, and my duty, to execute with fidelity any truſt, compatible with my feelings, which my fellow citizens would condeſcend to repoſe in me, yet, I muſt ſay, that while the impaired ſtate of my health will permit me to preach the Goſpel of Jeſus Chriſt, I would not reſign the laborious, deſpiſed, and poor employment, for any office or ſeat in the gift of the people of the United States. I arrived at the zenith of my political ambition, when I became an independent, private citizen of the United States, and I have the pleaſure to feel my heart attached to my country, its government, and the laws. Therefore, thoſe perſons who would ſupport my election, if I ſhould offer myſelf as a candidate, will pleaſe to accept of my thanks for their kindneſs, and turn their attention to ſome perſon better qualified, and more anxious to become a legiſlator, than their friend and humble ſervant

SAMUEL PORTER.

Weſtmoreland county, Feb. 9, 1798.

A ROBBERY.

Thirty Dollars Reward for apprehending the Thief.

STOLEN *out of the ſubſcriber's ſhop, on the night of the 21ſt inſtant, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, SIX WATCHES, viz. One double caſed capped and jewelled watch, maker's name C. Downing, London, No. 66338—one double caſed ſilver watch, maker's name Leſlie and Price, Philadelphia, No. 153—one double caſed ſilver watch, old, maker's name, James Eaſt, London, No 1185—one double caſed ſilver watch, outſide caſe braſs, inner caſe ſilver, maker's name, D. Senwood, London, No. 670—one French watch double caſed, the outſide caſe tortoiſe ſhell, the inſide caſe ſilver carved, maker's name, if any, unknown—one French ſingle caſed watch the caſe carved, the name and number not known.*

It is poſſible they may be offered for ſale or exchange, it is wiſhed that attention may be paid by any perſon who may have ſuch offers made them, in order to bring ſuch villains to to juſtice, as the ſafety of others may in a great degree depend on apprehending ſuch characters.

Z. A. TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, February 22, 1798.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber gave a note of hand to a certain John Hall, for 16 rorum hats, 13 wool hats, and 1 fur hat, which note the ſubſcriber has paid, but owing to ſome circumſtances did not take up his note, and as ſaid Hall has left this part of the country, I forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note as I can produce ſufficient teſtimony of my having paid the ſame.

ROBERT SCOTT.

Elizabeth Town, February 10, 1798.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas iſſued out of the Supreme Court of Philadelphia, and to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale on Tueſday the 13th of March next, at the Court Houſe in Greenſburgh, Fifty eight tracts of land adjoining each other, containing 400 acres each, more or leſs, ſituate on the head waters of Two Lick and Yellow creeks, ſurveyed on warrants dated the 16th of June, 1794—alſo, forty tracts of land adjoining each other, containing 400 acres each, more or leſs, ſituate on the waters of Black Lick creek, adjoining the Huntingdon county line, ſurveyed on warrants dated the 8th day of January, 1794—alſo, fifty tracts of land adjoining each other, containing 400 acres each, more or leſs, ſituate on the waters of Black Lick and Yellow creeks, ſurveyed on warrants dated the 18th of January, 1794—alſo, ſeventy two tracts of land adjoining each other, containing 400 acres each, more or leſs, ſituate on the waters of Black Lick, Yellow creek, and Two Lick, ſurveyed on warrants dated the 9th day of May, 1794—alſo, fourteen tracts of land adjoining each other, containing 400 acres each, more or leſs, ſituate on the waters of Two Lick creek, ſurveyed on warrants dated the 19th day of Auguſt, 1794—alſo, one tract of land adjoining the manor line at Kittaning, containing 351 acres and one quarter, more or leſs—and alſo, fifty tracts of land adjoining each other, containing 400 acres each, more or leſs, ſituate on the waters of Black Lick creek, ſurveyed on warrants dated the 15th day of January, 1794—alſo, nineteen tracts of land adjoining each other, containing 400 acres each, more or leſs, ſituate on the waters of Black Lick creek, ſurveyed on warrants dated the 23d day of June, 1794—alſo, one tract of land ſituate in Fairfield townſhip, including Cox's improvement, containing 300 acres, more or leſs—alſo, three thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty acres, more or leſs, ſituate on the waters of Two Lick and Yellow creeks—and alſo ninety tracts of land adjoining each other, containing 400 acres each, more or leſs, ſituate on the waters of Two Lick and Yellow creeks, ſurveyed on warrants dated the 16th day of June, 1794.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Nicholſon, at the ſuit of James Cowles Fiſher.

By virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale on Tueſday the 13th day of March next, at the Court Houſe in Greenſburgh, all the right and title of Alexander Denniſton in and to an improvement right and tract of land ſituate in Salem townſhip, adjoining lands of James M'Kee, William Moore and others, containing 300 acres, more or leſs, and alſo, one other tract of land ſituate on the Loyalhannon creek, adjoining lands of Iſaac Parr, John Denniſton and Samuel Craig, containing 338 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of the ſaid Alexander Denniſton, at the ſuit of Daniel Rees—alſo, 200 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in North Huntingdon townſhip, adjoining lands of Wm. Marſhall, Joſeph Thompſon, and Samuel Man, ſeized and taken in execution as the property of James Patterſon at the ſuit of Henry Miller, ſupervisor, &c.—alſo 249 acres and 26 perches of land, ſituate in Derry townſhip, adjoining land of Thomas Elder, William Denniſton and others, ſeized and taken in execution as the property of Doctor John Hatch, at the ſuit of John Creigh—alſo, all the right and title of Wm. Alexander in and to 300 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Derry townſhip, adjoining lands of Charles Baird, John Ruſſel, and others, taken in execution at the ſuit of Iames Hamilton—alſo, fifty acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Pitt townſhip, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of James Patterſon, Iames Brotherton, Samuel Ewalt, and others—ſeized and taken in execution at the ſuit of Butler's executors *vs* Croghan's executors—and alſo, four lots of ground ſituate in Shield's town with a dwelling houſe, ſtable and ſtill houſe thereon, ſeized and taken in execution as the property of Eliſha Wall at the ſuit of John Elliot and William Denniſton, and to be ſold by me.

James Brady, ſheriff.

Greenſburgh, February 15, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt GEORGE BRANT, *of Pittſburgh, are requeſted to leave their accounts with John Wilkins or A. Tannehill, Eſqrs. on or before the laſt day of March next. The Houſe wherein the ſaid Brant lives in Third Street between Market and Wood Streets, to be rented—Enquire of ſaid Wilkins or Tannehill, or the ſubſcriber.*

NICHOLAS BAUSMAN.

Pittſburgh, February 23, 1798.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of Charles Parmore, late of Pittſburgh, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring forward their accounts properly authenticated, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment.

ISABELLA PARMORE.

Pittſburgh, February 22, 1798.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has purchaſed of General Waſhington his Land on the Great Kenhawa, viz. 23216 acres, which he is willing to ſell or leaſe ſo as to make it advantageous to the buyer or leaſer. The land needs no recommendation, as the quality is ſuppoſed to be equal to any in the United States. The terms of ſale or leaſe will be made known by applying at Kenhawa Court Houſe or Point Pleaſant, where myſelf or agent will attend.

JAMES WELCH.

February 15, 1788.

Will be rented,

And poſſeſſion given the latter end of next month.

A Tavern at preſent occupied by the ſubſcriber, on the bank of Monongahela. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

HUGH CRAWFORD.

Pittſburgh, February 23, 1798.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.

(From the NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER)

We are happy in being able to confirm the intelligence we ſtated on Wedneſday reſpecting the relinquiſhment of the poſts on the Miſſiſippi, within the American line, by the Spaniſh government; at leaſt ſo far as relates to the intentions for this purpoſe: for we were rather premature in ſtating the buſineſs as already accompliſhed. Thomas Stoughton, Eſq. his Catholic Majeſty's conſul for this city, has received a letter from his Excellency Don Gayoſo de Lemos, the preſent Governor of New Orleans, dated the 18th of Jan, ſtating particularly, that orders had been received from his Majeſty for the immediate delivery of the poſts, &c. and that preparations had been, and were ſtill making, for carrying theſe orders into effect with every poſſible expedition.

Extract of a letter from a Spaniſh gentleman in New Orleans, dated Jan. 18, addreſſed to a reſpectable merchant of this city.

"Since writing you on the 26th of Dec. the long conteſted limits have been ceded to the American General. The poſt of the Nachez, not far from our capital, now belongs to that nation, which will make them our neighbours. They have beſides the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi."

Tranſlated Extract from a paper entitled *MONITEUR DE LA LOUISIANNE*, printed at New Orleans, January 15, 1798.

"The Governor of this province having received by the laſt Courier the orders of his Majeſty to evacuate the Forts of Walnut Hills and Natchez, immediately took proper meaſures for their execution, having ſent off the neceſſary advices for Nachez.

On Monday the 12th inſtant, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, the yeas and nays were called on the reſolution offered by the committee for expelling M. Lyon, they were as follows—

YEAS—Meſſrs. Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Brookes, Bullock, Champlin, Chapman, Cochran, Coit, Craick, Dana, Davis, Dennis, Dent, Evans, A. Foſter, D. Foſter, J. Freeman, Glenn, Goodrich, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickſon, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Sprague, Gordon, Grove, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Holmes, Hoſmer, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Machir, Matthews, Morgan, Morris, I. Parker, J. Parker, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompſon, Tillinghaſt, Van Allen, Wadſworth—52.

NAYS—Baldwin, Baird, Benton, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Cabell, T. Claibourne, W. Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Dawſon, Elmendorph, Findley, Fowler, N. Freeman, Gallatin, Giles, Gilleſpie, Gregg, Hanna, Harriſon, Havens, Jones, Livingſton, Locke, Macon, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, Milledge, New, Nicholas, Skinner, S. Smith, W. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumpter, A. Trigg, I. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams.—44.

The conſtitution requires the concurrence of two thirds of the Houſe for expelling a member—of courſe Mr. Lyon retains his ſeat.

Not a word from our Commiſſioners at France, nor any Foreign Intelligence.

William Christy,

Is now opening a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

amongst which is the following articles, viz.

SUPERFINE 7-4 broadcloths
6-4 mixt and double milled drab ditto
Elastick, striped and plain grey coatings
Mixt, 3-4 plains and forest cloths
Swanskins, halfthicks and kerseys
Swansdown, mole skins, Lainets, &c.
London, stript and mixt cassimers
Flannels, baizes, &c.
9-4 large rose and 3 point blankets
A choice collection of BOOKS
And a pleasing variety of fancy goods which he will sell cheap for cash as well as country produce.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1798.

At a Special Meeting of the Board of Property, 21st December, 1797.

PRESENT,

DANIEL BROADHEAD, S. G. } of the Land
JOHN HALL, Secretary, } Office.
FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G. }

RESOLVED, That the following be the form of the Certificate or Certificates to be produced to the Secretary of the Land Office, before any patent or patents shall issue for lands lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and Alleghany and Conewango creek, and that the same be signed by the proper deputy surveyor of the district where the land is, and by the district judge, or two justices of the peace in the vicinity of said land, and that the Secretary cause the same form, with this resolution, to be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"We do hereby Certify, satisfactory proof having been made to us, that
hath made or caused to be made an actual settlement on a tract of land containing acres, lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, situate, &c. (here describe the land) by clearing, fencing, and cultivating at least two acres for every hundred acres contained in the survey of the said tract—that he hath erected, or caused to be erected, a messuage for habitation of man, and resided, or caused a family to reside thereon for the space of five years next following his first settling the same."

Or, "We do hereby Certify, that
the grantee (or settler) hath been prevented from making a settlement on a tract of land containing situate, &c. conformable to the proviso contained in the ninth section of the act, entitled, 'An act for the sale of vacant lands within this commonwealth," passed the 3d day of April 1792, by force of arms of the enemies of the United States, and that he the said
hath persisted in his endeavours to make such settlement."

(A true copy) 3m.
JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

THE subscriber intending to remove the first of April next to his farm on Turtle creek, he will rent the house he now lives in, and offers for sale the following property, to wit. The two story log house in Third Street, where Mr. John Crawford now lives, it rents at 25l a year—also, four Lots on Liberty and Seventh streets, they are well enclosed with a paling fence, and in clover and blue grass—also, a few Tracts of Donation and Depreciation Land, and a Tract of unimproved Land in Westmoreland county. Indisputable titles will be given for the above property, and the terms will be reasonable.

He earnestly requests all those indebted to him to make payment, and any who have accounts against him are requested to bring them in that they may be settled and paid

JOHN M'MASTERS.

Pittsburgh, January 11, 1798.

Furrs, for Sale.

THE subscriber has just received a quantity of Furrs, viz. Beaver, Racoon and Wild Cat, which he will sell reasonable for cash. He has also for sale a quantity of best Senecca Oil.

ADAM FUNK.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1797.

For Detroit,

The Sloop

RUSSEL,

NOW in the harbour of Presqu'isle, to sail the first of April next. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to Mr. William Beard, in the town of Erie

December 30, 1797.

Patented Farm for Sale

THE subscriber will sell a valuable Plantation, containing 320 acres, situate about two miles from Pittsburgh, extending nearly a mile on the bank of the Monongahela, and on the great road to Philadelphia. He has mowed for several years about 20 acres of excellent meadow, and 40 acres more may be easily made. The upland is of a superior quality, of which there are 40 acres cleared—the whole well timbered and abounding in excellent springs. From its contiguity to Pittsburgh market, and the advantage of water carriage, it will be an object worthy the attention of an industrious farmer. About four hundred pounds in cash will be demanded—the payment of the balance will be made easy and convenient to the purchaser.

SAMUEL SAMPLE.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 26, 1797. tf.

James Anderson,

SADDLER, HARNESS AND TRUNK MAKER.

HAS removed to Fourth street, three doors from Market street, where he continues to make and sell for Cash or Country Produce, on the lowest terms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles of all kinds, together with Saddle Bags, Plow and Waggon Harness, Trunks for travelling or packing.

One or two Journeymen, wanted, to whom constant employment will be given.

Pittsburgh October 7, 1797.

Benjamin Herr,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by John Walls, in Wood street, where he has opened an assortment of *DRY GOODS* and *GROCERIES*, and some Medicine, with directions, English Salts, Aloes, and Juniper Oil.

Also a quantity of other articles, to wit. Boulting Cloths, (insured) Mill Irons and Mill Saws, Castings and Barr Iron, by wholesale or retail, Dutch Scythes, smiths vices, rifles, men and women's saddles, earthen ware. Also a large quantity of sole and upper Leather, and Gun Powder, &c. which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 6, 1797.

WANTED,

WOOD Ashes and Pot Ash, for which a liberal price will be given at the Glass Works opposite Pittsburgh, or the house of WILLIAM EICHBAUM, said town. 3m.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1798.

N. B. A liberal price will be given for all kinds of broken glass.

FOR SALE,

At the Store lately occupied by ADAM FUNK.

BEST London superfine broadcloths
Refine ditto
Cassimers, swansdown and thicksets
Flannels, coating and kerseys
Book and jaconet muslins
Fine chintzes, callicoes and shawls
Bandano and black silk handkerchiefs
Coarse India muslin and callicoes
Irish linens and checks
Mens' and womens' shoes, &c.
Also Two Quarter Casks best Sherry wine

Which will be disposed of on reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, for cash, beeswax or good deer skins.

tf *JAMES HOGG.*

Pittsburgh, 1st month, 18th, 1798.

Wholesale and Retail Store.

The subscriber has just received and is now opening a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will sell on moderate terms by Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, January 18, 1798.

N. B. Those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, are required to make immediate payment as no longer indulgence will be given.

Clapboard and Shingle Nails,

FOR SALE,
Wholesale and Retail, by
ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Greensburgh, Dec. 13, 1797.

To be sold at Private Sale.

A TWO Story Brick House and Blacksmith shop, completely finished, together with a share in a well, and lot of ground, fronting the public square in the borough of Pittsburgh. Reasonable credit will be given for part of the purchase money. Apply on the premises to

GEORGE M'GUNNEGLE.

November 14, 1797.

THE partnership of John Cunningham & John Killen, trading under the firm of John Killen & Co. is dissolved this day by mutual consent—all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to the subscriber (or his assistat Alex. Edwards) on or before the first day of March next, otherwise the most effectual means will be used for their recovery.

The subscriber continues to do business as usual, at his store in Market street three doors from the corner of Fourth street.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1797.

RAGS.

THE highest PRIC will be given for CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAG, at the PRINTING-OFFIC.

Pennsylvania Population Company.

At an Annual Meeting of the Shareholders, the following Gentlemen were declared duly elected for the ensuing year, viz.

President.—John Field.

Managers—Theophilus Cazenove,
William Cramond,
Paul Busti,
Henry Philips,
Samuel Sterett,
James Gibson.

Treasurer & Sec'y.—Solomon Marache.

Philadelphia, January 10, 1798. 8t.

Hemp Wanted.

A GENEROUS price will be given by the subscribers for sound, clean HEMP, at the Rope-walk in Pittsburgh, where Ropes of all kinds may be had.

IRWIN & M'LEOD.

August 18, 1797.

AUCTION.

WILL be offered for Sale by Public Auction during March Term next, in Pittsburgh, that valuable and commodious Stone HOUSE and LOT, situate in Second street, adjoining Gen. Gibson, the property of John Holker, Esq. The House is well calculated for public business in any department. One half the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, the payment of the balance made easy for the purchaser. Immediate possession may be obtained.

STEEL SEMPLE,
for John Holker, Esq.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1798.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable patented Tract of Land, situate at the mouth of Pine creek, and extending along the eastern bank of the Allegheny river nearly one mile, containing 540 acres, with allowance. This tract affords some good meadow ground, and excellent upland. There is a choice mill seat upon the creek, and abundance of saw timber, especially white pine, very convenient. For terms enquire of STEEL SEMPLE, Esq. Pittsburgh.

January 23, 1798.

FOR SALE,

ONE hundred and seventy eight acres of first rate land, situate on the waters of the Sawmill run in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, five miles from Pittsburgh, forty acres cleared, six acres of meadow, and thirty more may be made. There is on the premises a commodious dwelling house and barn, and a good mill seat. The terms will be made easy. Those who wish to view the land may apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN ROWLAND.

January 24, 1798.

A certain Morty O'Bryan

having obtained from the subscriber a judgment bond for twenty pounds, payable some time in June 1798, and whereas the said O'Bryan has not fulfilled the contract for which said note was given. I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay it, until he fulfils his agreement.

THOMAS MILLER.

Allegheny county, Deer township,
February 1, 1798.

Will Dissolve,

BY mutual content, on the first day of March next, the partnership of James Horner & Co. Those having demands against said firm are requested to produce their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to said partnership are solicited to discharge their accounts immediately, as no longer indulgence can be given.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1798.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are requested to make payment before the first of March, otherwise their accounts will be put into suit.

Robert & Nathan Gregg.

Pittsburgh, February 8, 1798.

Came to the Plantation of the

Subscriber, on little Sewickly in the month of September last, a brindle Cow, about six years old, no mark perceiveable; the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JACOB GRENNEWALD

January 29, 1798.

Valuable LANDS west of the OHIO,

FOR SALE.

FOUR Thousand Six Hundred acres of Land of the first quality, on the Ohio river, in one body, are offered for Sale by the subscriber, attorney in fact for Robert Troup, Esq. of the city of New York. The above land is well known by the name of the Wegee Township, bounds on the river Ohio between six and seven miles, and on the waters of M'Mahen's creek and the Wegee creek, and there is very good mill seats in the township. Also, for Sale, Eight Thousand Three Hundred acres of Land, by the subscriber, attorney in fact for William Hill, of the city of New York, merchant, in several tracts.

No.	T.	R.	
1	6	3	1920 acres, 2 miles from the river Ohio, timbered with sugar tree, ash, hickory, oak, &c.
5	6	3	
2	8	3	1280 acres on the water, of Short creek, timber oak, ash, hickory, sugar, maple, poplar, button and white wood.
24	8	3	
12	9	2	1280 acres and three quarters, three quarters of a mile from the Ohio, on the east and west line of the seven ranges.
18	9	2	
14	2	3	260 acres on the Ohio, nearly all bottom, known by the name of the Buck Hill Bottom.
3	1		3300 acres in one body on the river Ohio, and on the waters of Will's and Island creeks.

The terms for any of the above land will be moderate, particularly to persons who take a large body. The whole will be sold in tracts so reasonably small as may accommodate purchasers. Persons inclining to purchase may receive the necessary information by applying to the subscriber at Mr Thomas Eginton's, lower end of Hollidays Cove—when not there at Wheling.

DANIEL M'ELHERAN.

February 5, 1798.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Supreme Court of Philadelphia, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale on Tuesday the 6th day of March next, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, Five Tracts of Land, containing together 1591 acres, be the same more or less, situate on the waters of the Allegheny river.

Also, a body of Land containing 90,000 acres, be the same more or less, situate and adjoining the Allegheny river, in Cunningham's district, surveyed in pursuance of 311 warrants, bearing date the 4th day of March 1793. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Morris, Esq. at the suit of George Westcot.

Also, 10,104 acres and an half of Land, be the same more or less, situate and adjoining the western boundary of the state of Pennsylvania, in the third district of Donation Land—also, 5227 acres of Land be the same more or less, beginning at the division line of the second and third districts of depreciation land—also, 31,800 acres of land, be the same more or less, situate on the waters of French creek—also, one Lot in the town of M'Intosh, at the mouth of Big Beaver creek, and one out lot adjoining to said town. Taken in execution as the property of John Nicholson, Esq. at the suit of George Westcot.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale on Tuesday the 6th day of March next, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, Lot No. 8 and 26, situate in Middle town, on the Ohio. Taken in execution as the property of William Cheney, at the suit of George Bruce and others.

Also, 300 acres of Land, be the same more or less, situate in Pitt township, adjoining lands of Jacob Barkhart and others. Taken in execution as the property of Abdiel M'Clure, at the suit of Adgate & Co.

By virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale on Tuesday the 6th day of March next, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, a Tract of Land containing 30 acres, be the same more or less, situate in Elizabeth township, adjoining lands of Henry Leming on the west, Robert Craighead on the north, Philip Smith on the south, and by the great road leading from Elizabeth town to Captain Patterson's. Taken in execution as the property of Henry Stephens at the suit of Hezekiah Douthwit.

All the above described property taken in execution and to be sold by me

James Sample, sheriff.

February 8, 1798.

The following Blanks may be had at the Printing Office.

Declarations of Ejectment,

Apprentices Indentures,

Judgment & common Bonds,

Justices Summonses and Executions.